

The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.)

THE WASHINGTON TIMES COMPANY,
STILSON HUTCHINS, President.

HUTCHINS BUILDING.

New York Office: 2300 Third Building.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

MONTHLY, BY CARRIER:
Morning, Evening and Sunday, Fifty Cents
Morning and Sunday, Thirty-five Cents
Evening and Sunday, Thirty-five Cents
BY MAIL.One Year, Morning, Evening and Sunday, \$5.00
Three Months, " " " 1.50
One Year, Morning and Sunday, 4.00
Three Months, " " " 1.25
One Year, Evening and Sunday, 4.00
Three Months, " " " 1.25
Sunday only, one year, 1.00
Orders by mail must be accompanied by subscription price.

Telephone: Editorial Rooms, 486; Business Office, 1045.

Circulation Statement.

The circulation of THE TIMES for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1897, was as follows:

Sunday, May 16, 1897	23,746
Monday, May 17, 1897	20,024
Tuesday, May 18, 1897	28,028
Wednesday, May 19, 1897	28,205
Thursday, May 20, 1897	28,012
Friday, May 21, 1897	28,391
Saturday, May 22, 1897	28,568
Total	176,064
Daily average (Sunday, 23,746 ex-cluded)	42,686

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 24.

Justice to Cuba.

Let us meet the issue which will be presented in the House of Representatives today, not as partisan politicians, but as men and Americans, united in defence of the great principles of liberty and humanity, and indignantly protesting against Spain's atrocious warfare upon the sick and upon womanhood and childhood in Cuba.

Do not let us have any illusions about the matter. The issues are grave ones. However much the influence of trusts and money interests, backed by the Administration, may attempt to cloud and obscure the question, it is a plain and simple one between the people of the United States and the Spanish bondholders allied with the Anglo-American Cuban Sugar Trust.

Republican members of the Congress are told that adoption of the Morgan resolution is superfluous, since the President intends to go farther and recommend "independence." They should not allow their eyes to be closed by any such specious plea.

If the President is honestly in favor of recognizing in form the independence which the brave Cubans themselves have won in fact, he cannot consistently be opposed to the minor matter of recognizing their belligerency. Indeed, that would constitute the usual and orderly step toward complete recognition, and it would give the Cuban republic at once the status of a de facto State, necessarily to be made a party to any negotiation or agreement looking to the future political institutions of the country.

If, on the other hand, it is the intention of the Administration to ignore the Cuban republic in the scheme now hatching, or to make recognition of its independence contingent upon the willingness of the Cuban people to assume the Spanish debt incurred for the subjugation of the island, to pay an indemnity to the Anglo-American Sugar Trust, then a previous recognition of belligerency would defeat that object and place the young republic in a position to assert, maintain and defend the rights of liberty and self-government it has earned in blood and tears.

Every effort is being made to prepare the public mind for a scheme of intervention which will assert willingness on the part of the Cubans to assume the slavery of a colossal debt. It should not be forgotten that, within the present month, Gen. Maximo Gomez declared to Mr. Karl Becker, correspondent of the New York Journal, and with his own hand penned a letter to that paper declaring that Cuba would never consent to buy her freedom: "We can wrest our independence from Spain with our swords without encumbering our new republic with an enormous war debt."

Whatever may be said to the contrary, the Cubans will resist to the death any project designed to make them pay for their freedom. With belligerency accorded, they will be able to finish the war in short order; and "belligerency" will give the whole civilized world a right to stop Weyler's senseless and fiendish atrocities against helplessness and innocence.

The House of Representatives will be doing not only a duty which the country demands and will have it perform, but an act of mercy to the President, in passing the Morgan resolution. It will place him in a position where for once he can shake off the control of the bond and sugar sharks that encompass him, and rise to the dignity of his American manhood in signing the death warrant of Spanish hellishness at our gates.

The Eastern Situation.

Even the London press dispatches concede that the terms of settlement between Greece and Turkey will be dictated by Russia and Germany, and that England will be without voice in the matter. There is plenty of good reason for this, and it is not regarded as probable that Lord Salisbury will make any difficulties, however much he may feel the humiliation of his government.

After it became apparent that the Greek army in Thessaly was completely and hopelessly whipped, and that Edhem Pasha could finish the campaign with half the force at his command, the Sultan kept on rushing reinforcements to the front, and calling out fresh reserves, at the same time laying in an additional stock of artillery from Germany. At the present time it is estimated that there are not far from 300,000 Turkish troops concentrated at different points in Thessaly and Macedonia, and the question may be asked in London: "What does it all mean?"

From Constantinople we hear that the Turkish war party is in the ascendant and

is disposed to let the Sultan accept dictation in the matter of a settlement. Aside from this consideration Russian influence is paramount at the palace, and the suspicion grows that it is not without some private understanding with the Czar, that Abdul Hamid has been making and still continues to prosecute all these warlike preparations. It is not without cause that British opinion looks askance at the apparent alliance of the three emperors with the Sultan. It may mean Egypt, and possibly other things not pleasant or susceptible of arbitration.

Matters in Greece do not improve. There is great suffering in the war-stricken districts of Thessaly and Epirus, and the situation of the royal family in Athens is extremely precarious. It is acknowledged that Crown Prince Constantine will not dare to go near the capital for months to come, so universally is he detested by the populace. In general, it may be said that the settlement of the war hangs fire as badly as the war itself did before it started. The situation has descended from the horror of hostilities, to be sure, but only to sink in the endless muddle of bargaining diplomacy. That pleases the Sultan, who hopes that, thereby, the mutual jealousies of his Christian neighbors may lead to a row among some of them, and he feels strong enough to take a hand in almost any kind of a row, in these days.

The Stewart Amendment.

Since the deliberations of the Senate will this week be devoted to the subject of the tariff, it is time to take cognizance of some promised features of the impending debate which are sure to be of more than passing interest to the country. It has been solemnly decided that the Democrats will not obstruct or filibuster against the Administration in the matter of the tariff bill, as the Administration has obstructed and filibustered against the cause of liberty and humanity for the past nine weeks; but will only insist upon an orderly and full discussion of every item of the measure. Other opposition elements are understood to occupy a similar position.

This, however, should not be taken as meaning that the Allison-Aldrich-Platt confederation is at all likely to be enacted into law, without undergoing some, perhaps even considerable, alteration, elevation, and so on. For example, as nearly as can be judged from present indications, the passage of the measure will be quite impracticable unless the Administration is willing to accept something like the Pettigrew anti-trust amendment. Of course, this will be a bitter pill to swallow; not for any danger it may involve to trusts or monopolies during the present Administration, but because it will put a heavy club into the hands of the succeeding Democratic Executive.

Even greater trouble to the trusts and their allies in power may be expected in connection with the amendment proposed by Senator Stewart, as follows:

1. There shall be a Treasury reserve at all times of \$25,000,000.
2. Whenever there is a surplus over and above this sum it shall be used for the purchase of outstanding bonds of the United States.
3. Whenever there is a deficit in this reserve it shall be supplied by the issue of legal-tender Treasury notes to the amount of the deficit.

Under ordinary circumstances this proposition would be treated by the Administration as nothing better than a piece of free silver obstruction to the advent of "McKinley prosperity." As it is, it cannot be so considered, because Mr. Dingley's confession, that the Republican plan was to create a Treasury surplus with which to impound and retire the greenbacks, puts it upon a higher and entirely legitimate plane, and it must be met on its merits. If it was Mr. Dingley's design to kill the tariff bill in the Senate, he could not have acted more shrewdly. His exposure of the hidden purpose of his party could not fail to put every belligerent element of the opposition on notice, and the Stewart amendment is the first result. No matter how thoroughly men like Senator Jones, of Nevada, and others of that ilk, may believe in the abstract doctrine of protection, they are not likely deliberately to sacrifice the greenback, or otherwise to insure further contraction of the currency, by assisting the scheme confessed by Mr. Dingley.

Intrinsically considered, Senator Stewart's proposition is in every way a good one. It would render the Republican design against the greenback impossible of accomplishment. It would furnish the means by which a temporary loan without interest could be effected, to meet temporary deficiencies. Under it the use of silver as well as gold would be compulsory for purposes of redemption, and it would compel the Administration to coin the bullion now in the Treasury.

It seems to us that here is the chance of a lifetime for the President. He wants free silver votes to pass his tariff. He frequently has expressed his ardent desire to "do something for silver." Why should not he make the advantage here offered, and tell his people in the Senate to accept the Stewart amendment? That action, perhaps, might tend to make the path of his fiscal policy a path of flowers. Will he rise to the opportunity?

A Dog Cleaning Establishment.

Somebody in Chicago has a new philanthropic idea, and earnestly recommends it to those about to make wills. It is that instead of leaving money to university, library or hospital, the generous millionaire should establish a bathhouse for dogs. It is pointed out that the dog, like other munificent inhabitants, needs a wash occasionally, and that it is no small task to wash a large, long-haired dog properly. It is so disagreeable a task, indeed, especially if the dog be not willing, that dog-owners are prone to leave it to the servants, and the servant naturally is not much more eager for it than the owner. So the dog goes unwashed for the most part, or is scrubbed by heartless and inconsiderate people who do not love him. In his wild state he was able to go

in swimming when he liked, but this delusion is now denied him, and he does not like hot water and soap any better than the average small boy. His idea of a bath is a river, where there is a chance for a good splash and swim; not a massage and shampoo performance, which is undignified and gets soap in his eyes. All this makes it hard for both washer and washee.

The idea of the reformer above mentioned is that a place should be fitted up with all the necessary conveniences for cleaning and disinfecting, where dogs could be sent as often as necessary, with the certainty of their coming back clean and in good temper. To this end it is recommended that the charges be moderate and the attendants people who really love to wash dogs. Perhaps the dog laundry will some day be a reality. But until the philanthropist is found, and the money, and the attendants, the present system will probably go on operating, in Chicago and elsewhere.

From Madrid the report again is sent out that the Spanish government will raise money on the Almaden quicksilver mines. We would like to inquire, when and under what circumstances the government got those mines back from the Rothschilds, who have had them in possession for half a century at least?

England cannot avoid being kicked out of her old position as one of the powers of Europe, by Emperor William, assisted by his friend Nicholas, but the Prince of Wales can refuse to race boats with the Kaiser, and that is regarded in Great Britain as very nearly getting even.

There are people who seem to think that we owe England something; and they want to make the Queen a jubilee present of a million and a half dollars out of the gold reserve. Why not make her a present of the arbitration treaty? The United States does not want it.

The Cuban documents long so denominated by the Senate are being slowly prepared by the State Department. Not all of them will be sent in. There are some that will be suppressed, because their contents are so startling that publicity might involve danger to the writers, and that would make it necessary to send them some protection.

It is only a few days since friends of the Administration were accusing the Times of exaggeration in asserting that not less than eight hundred Americans in Cuba were suffering from fever. Now Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee reports that there are at least twelve hundred.

Mr. Falfour has sprung a parliamentary surprise in developing a relief scheme for Ireland which will reduce payments' taxation by \$2,000,000 annually. The project is warmly received in Ireland, and will go a great way toward neutralizing home rule opposition to the Tory party in the House of Commons.

British pride in colonial dominion is taking offense because Col. Hay uses the expression "American Embassy" on his letterheads. It is asserted that the United States is not the whole continent; because there is Canada, you know! It is a new sensation for the Londoners to find anything American about an American representative, and they do not know what to make of it.

The New York Journal observes that "If Marcus Aurelius Hanna cannot control the Senate on such a small matter as the Cuban resolution, he is likely to lose control of the hitherto subservient, but now indignant, occupants of the White House."

Gen. Drummond, the Englishman who led the revolutionary forces at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, and who was captured and about to be shot, was promptly released when a British gunboat came along and demanded him. If he had been an American, there would have been a murder and a suppression of the facts if possible. Which illustrates the difference between flags!

Senator Aldrich is extremely unhappy to think that he cannot keep his beer and tobacco taxes out of politics, but will have to make his fight against the brewers and the smokers of the country an Administration issue. He knows only too well what his party will get from the German voters in consequence.

It has been charged that Literature, real literature, graphic, picturesque, and lively, has no place in modern journalism. It has also been charged that the imaginative quality of the human mind is on the decrease. Both these theories can be disproved with one stroke. When Gen. Weyler writes anything it always takes its place at the head of the column next advertising matter.

Members of the Congressional delegation from Illinois are requested to give their attention to the following petition signed by the veterans belonging to the Grand Army posts at Decatur, in their State, and sent to President McKinley a few days ago. It is a sample of others that are flooding the White House mail:

To the Honorable William McKinley, President of the United States—Sir: The undersigned, Union veterans of our civil war, would respectfully represent to you, also a comrade in the grand army, that for more than a year they have been anxiously waiting for our Government to grant the Cuban patriots, who are battling so nobly for their rights to independence, the title of belligerents. We also ask you to stop the atrocious and senseless policy of Spain, under the guise of warfare, peaceably or forcibly, as may be necessary.

We believe this to be a duty we owe to humanity as well as a part of the debt of gratitude our fathers owed, but never paid, for their part in the independence of this country. We hope not, Mr. President, and with all the force our previous service to our country can give it, we beseech you to act at once, that human liberty may be increased among men, and that the soldiers of this republic may have no cause to be ashamed of the country they helped to save over thirty years ago.

An Uncongenial Autocrat.
(From the Chicago Dispatch.)

The Dingy bill is developing into a new "autocrat of the breakfast table."

IRISHMEN NOT FOR TURKEY

To the Editor of The Times:
The Evening Star of April 24, ultimo, printed a cable dispatch from London to the effect that the Irish people applied to the Turks in their contest with the Greeks. Being a constant reader of leading Irish newspapers, I knew, of course, that the dispatch was the deliberate falsehood of one of the English scribblers, whose principal business it is to place the people of Ireland in a false light before their American friends; but in order to obtain an authoritative expression of the sentiments of the Irish people on the subject, I wrote to the editor of the Cork Herald, one of the leading Irish newspapers, and he published an editorial reply, which I sent to the editor of the Evening Star, with the following letter:

"Deliberate and Stupid Falsehoods."
To the Star:
I have so often exposed the falsehoods that are sent to this country through the English cable, derogatory to the Irish people, that I have grown weary of work supererogation to go over the subject again. But the latest falsehood to be attained by all those bogus dispatches is so plain that it may be as well again if the Star will let me point out the error, and caution the friends of human liberty not to be misled by them.

WAR THE TOPIC IN LONDON.

The Subject Discussed Eagerly by All Classes.

London, April 24.—The dominant note of everything in London is war. It is discussed eagerly by all classes. The newspapers down to the first rank of the East End, though all but the specialists are filled with the subject. In consequence there is such a demand for war maps that the publishers have been unable to supply the demand. The sympathies with the cause of the combatants run in two directions. The Conservatives are in favor of the Greeks, the Liberals are in favor of the Turks. The middle class is in a state of confusion. The war is a subject of great interest to the public. The war is a subject of great interest to the public.

Who I read the dispatch. I am content to leave it to the public to judge. It is one of the most influential newspapers in London. Here are the editorial comments of that paper.

Misrepresenting Ireland.

Some of the London correspondents of the Irish press are still at their old game of misrepresentation and slander. To the London Standard, for instance, the astounding statement is made that public meeting in Ireland is held in the name of the United States. The statement is a complete fabrication. The United States has no interest in Ireland. The United States has no interest in Ireland.

The latter part of this statement, it need hardly be said, is entirely untrue. The United States has no interest in Ireland. The United States has no interest in Ireland. The United States has no interest in Ireland.

When Cavill sank to the bottom of the tank and put his head under the tub, expecting to breathe pure air, he inhaled this stuffy gas and immediately lost consciousness. His associate knew nothing of his peril, but waited six minutes. Then he became alarmed and dove for his partner. He found Cavill with his head under the tub. The swimmer was dead. Every known restorative was applied by skillful physicians, but without effect. The doctors said Cavill's lungs contained no water, which was clear proof that he was asphyxiated by gas.

Cavill came of a family of famous English swimmers. He came here last year and won a great reputation by swimming across Golden Gate against a tremendous tide.

Here is the answer I have received from the Star.
The Evening Star, May 20, 1897.
Mr. J. D. O'Connell, Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.
Dear Sir:—I am compelled to return your misrepresentation and slander to you. The cable dispatch of April 24th may have been a mistake, but it was in no way derogatory to the Irish people. It was a mistake of the Star, and not a mistake of the Irish people. The Irish people are not for Turkey. The Irish people are not for Turkey.

Although I have been a constant reader of the Star for more than a third of a century, I venture to ask The Times to do what the Star has refused to do, and to publish the accompanying correspondence and the original dispatch to the Star of April 24, and also the editorial from the Cork Daily Herald. I ask this in order to correct the false impression created by the publication of the dispatch in the Star, which now assumes the responsibility of creating by declining to correct it.

J. D. O'CONNELL.

CLOSE WITH BRITISH OFFERS.

The Dole Government Tiring of This Country's Inaction.

San Francisco, May 23.—Private letters from Honolulu state that the Dole government has decided to give to a British company a concession for an ocean cable. The Hawaiian government has grown weary of the lukewarm attitude of the United States over the question, and has closed their eyes to British proposals. The British war vessel Pelican left Sydney to make a survey to Fanning Island, and the Wild Swan recently left Honolulu to survey cable routes around that island, which will be the main landing place for the cable.

A Progressive Governor.
(Buffalo Express.)

The governor of Kentucky has pardoned a twelve-year-old girl, who had been sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for perjury. He says further that he will pardon every juvenile delinquent unless the legislature at once provides for a State reform school. His course is right. A State which sends child criminals to the same prison with old and hardened convicts is lacking in civilization.

The Prospects of Greece.
(From the Milwaukee Sentinel.)

All is lost to Greece except honor, and the powers are after that.

Filled in Her Purpose.

"I fancy she calls it a debut because debut sounds foreign."

"But it doesn't when she speaks it."

Detroit Journal.

The Chicken Was Wary.

Mrs. Boardman—How do you find the chicken soup, Mr. Boarder?

Mr. Boarder—I have no difficulty in finding the soup, madame, but I am inclined to think that the chicken will be able to prove an alibi—Richmond Dispatch.

BUILDING AN AIRSHIP.

One Almost Completed on Grand Island in California.

San Francisco, May 23.—At Grand Island, on Sacramento River, is now nearing completion, an airship, built on novel lines, with gasoline as the motive power, and the propelling and steering to be done by strong air currents propellers. The machine is built by the Sweeney-Davenport Company, which has a paid-up capital of \$10,000 expressly for this purpose. The ship will be 125 feet long and the car will be 47 1/2 feet from the top of the cylinder. The width will be 37 1/2 feet from tip to tip of the propellers. It consists of an elliptical gas-filled cylinder with two propellers, one on each side of the cylinder. The cylinder is made non-compressible by bicycle tubing, running lengthwise, and underneath is a small compensating cylinder, into which the hydrogen gas escapes, and the gas expands and returns again into the cylinder when the machine rises or falls.

The promoters expect to make a trial trip next month. They will start by daylight and sail over Fresno. If the machine is a success they propose to cross the continent in it. As no gas is lost, they will not have to stop.

WILL BRAND FEMALE SEALS.

The Government Has Decided Upon This Action.

San Francisco, May 23.—Dr. D. S. Jordan, who will be the American scientific representative at the British Islands, this summer, says that as the British government has not come to satisfactory terms with the United States for protecting fur seals in Bering Sea, the United States will begin, this summer, through the fur seal commission, the work of branding female seals in the British Islands. This will seal the skins of the branded seals and stop pelagic sealing by making it unprofitable.

One of its assistants, Elmer Farmer, an expert electrician, has invented an electrical machine for branding seals, and if it proves satisfactory, it will do a great deal toward settling the seal question.

TWO MURDERERS FIGHT.

Try to Cheat the Gallows by Killing Each Other.

Tampa, Fla., May 23.—Harry Singleton, who murdered Officer McCormick two years ago, and Thomas Milton, who murdered his mistress and a desperate fight in their cell last night, and Milton was nearly cut to pieces.

Singleton attacked Milton with a large butcher knife that he had managed to secure. Milton defended himself as well as possible and soon got possession of a beer bottle. Breaking off its neck, he attacked Singleton, and for a quarter of an hour the fight was furious. The jailer was afraid for some time to go into the corridor. Finally he and two others entered and separated the two men. Neither will die of his wounds, but their execution will be hastened, both now being under sentence of death.

CAVILL'S LAST FARE.

A Swimmer Plays a Trick Which Causes His Death.

Stockton, Cal., May 23.—Charles Cavill, champion swimmer of Australia, was asphyxiated by gas last night while trying to remain under water longer than five minutes and five seconds. His death revealed the fake by which he had made a record of remaining long periods under water. He was locked in a tank, and when Cavill was in the tank, he was in the tank. He was in the tank. He was in the tank.

When Cavill sank to the bottom of the tank and put his head under the tub, expecting to breathe pure air, he inhaled this stuffy gas and immediately lost consciousness. His associate knew nothing of his peril, but waited six minutes. Then he became alarmed and dove for his partner. He found Cavill with his head under the tub. The swimmer was dead. Every known restorative was applied by skillful physicians, but without effect. The doctors said Cavill's lungs contained no water, which was clear proof that he was asphyxiated by gas.

Cavill came of a family of famous English swimmers. He came here last year and won a great reputation by swimming across Golden Gate against a tremendous tide.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

"Harold," she said, coyly, as they sat together in the hammock, while the moon rose in the usual place behind the house, "do you think men are less brave than they used to be?"

"I suppose you have been reading some of those modern romantic novels," he said, gloomily, "but I just want to ask you one question: The heroine of those novels has Indians, and fire, and flood, and famine, and aboriginal fathers, and all that after her, but did you ever read of one who had a mother?"

She owned that he was brave.

Money talks, and perhaps that is one reason why the Millionaires' Club is so long-lived.

Lord Tennyson once made "blood" rhyme with "good." If he had been brought up on a modern newspaper he would have known that the proper rhyme for the first-named word was "dull, thin," and he would have known better than to rhyme the other.

Senator Hoar loves peace so well that he isn't willing to let anybody else have any.

"What makes you so solemn, Cully?" queried Tim Cup Mike. "Ye look as if ye were starvin' fer yer own funeral."

"The matter is," said Cully, "I'm viewin' my end, and it's not a very bright one."

"I got no use, and I kicked a hat with a trick in it today with that foot."

The tramp who was found by the roadside the other day, apparently in the last stages of some terrible disease, has proved to be simply a martyr to principle. He was caught with a cube of soap in his possession, and to avoid disgracing his profession he ate the soap.

Whatever may be said about Brooklyn, her inhabitants are always in the push. They are of the opinion that young Brooklynites are good enough things to bear pushing along.

"How did they happen to get married?"

"Why, he had joined a bachelors' club and she had joined a girls' bachelors' club," and they both got so tired of their clubs that propriety did the rest.

Mr. Chapman may be a bird, but not the typical jail variety at all.

The Chicken Was Wary.

Mrs. Boardman—How do you find the chicken soup, Mr. Boarder?

Mr. Boarder—I have no difficulty in finding the soup, madame, but I am inclined to think that the chicken will be able to prove an alibi—Richmond Dispatch.

IN THE HOTEL LOBBIES.

"The Dingy Bill Erred in making protection the main object of any tariff legislation," said Mr. Theodore Hall, a Chicago attorney, at the Exhibit last night.

"The Senate bill is a more intelligent measure, because it recognizes revenue as the principal end. A tariff bill must be judged by its fitness to attain a special end. It may be framed with the purpose of decreasing revenue, or encouraging industry, or protecting the farmer against competition, or of obtaining more revenue. It may even accomplish two of these objects, the one directly and the other by indirection. But the standard of judgment is supplied by the more important of the intentions. There can be no doubt that at the present juncture revenue is the leading object. The industries of the land are depressed, but so are the industries of every great manufacturing people.

"The farmers of the United States have passed through a series of varying years, but they have of late enjoyed better returns and have the promise of even greater prosperity in the near future. The railroads have suffered in full sympathy with manufacturers and agriculturists, but out of their defaults and failures will come a stronger system, competent to withstand greater stress and more severe depression. There is no branch of manufacture that can be more than temporarily stimulated by an increased tariff, and there are many branches that are reaching out for foreign markets, at last able to compete successfully with their European competitors. Protection from imported manufactures cannot bring any but a limited prosperity, for the people of the United States are more independent of foreign supplies than they ever have been, and what they import forms a very small part of their total consumption."

"The Metropolitan Museum of Art," said Mr. Martin Whitehurst, of New York, at Willard's, "is one of the few things in New York that has a right to bear the name of a museum. It is in fact, a Metropolitan institution. Considering that its evolution from the small nucleus with which it started in its hired quarters in Fourteenth street has taken place not merely within a generation, but that its principal benefactors there, are its principal benefactors now, its evolution has been amazing. For really it is already one of the great museums of the world, and in certain lines in advance of any museum in the old world. That there should be in America an institution in which European antiquaries in certain specialties have to resort, in order to ally the vexed questions in their specialties, is a great distinction for New York, and reflects honor upon the whole country."

"I judge," said Mr. William E. Lockwood, of Glen Loch, Pa., at the Rogers House last night, "that you do not care for another talk from me on the subject of 'hammer blows, centrifugal flies, and tangential throws of locomotive driving wheels, but there is a poem which was recently sent to me by the editor, my friend Mr. Fred Burnell Appleget, of Hightstown, N. J., and should be particularly interesting to your readers at this season when Decoration Day is so near at hand. It is entitled:

The Dead and the Living.

There were two brothers fought at Roanoke;
Shoulder to shoulder through that fiery hell,
That storm of shot and ball and bursting shell,
Fought as two heroes, till one brother fell.

Dead in the swamp, his shroud the battle-smoke,
Now, every year, fair children deck the grave.
Of him who died their country's life to save.

And mothers weep, and fathers call him brave—
It was a hero fell at Roanoke!

The other one who fought at Roanoke
Lived on, by chance; as living still today—
Old and unknown, bent, beggared, crippled,
And children mock him in their thoughtless play.

None weep for him. No orator e'er spoke
Of him as noble. No one says he gave
His best in life his country's life to save;
And yet, God knows, the living was as brave.

As he who fell that day at Roanoke.

Jealousy Causes a Murder.

Red Bank, N. J., May 23.—David Locker, a colored man, was shot and killed about midnight last night by another colored man, named James Rosser. The shooting was due to jealousy, Locker being with Rosser's wife at the time. Locker was about thirty-five years old and is said to have a wife and family in Newberne, N. C.

Special Session Will Be Brief.

Trenton, N. J., May 23.—The special session of the legislature on Tuesday, it is believed, will transact no other business except to pass a bill providing for the submission to popular vote of the three constitutional amendments in September. A canvass has been made of the senators and members, and the sentiment is almost unanimous in favor of this policy.

Furniture Factory Burned.